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Apric Citt. Press-Union Building 7028 364 Midison Ave. 701 Ford Building Logis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building 1302 Tribune Building 1302 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS: ROTON BUREAU

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 11, 1922

ALTER AND THE CONTRACTORS THERE is a fair and square issue between Alter and Fisher upon which the trate their attention instead of trying to

W. H. Folwell, in spenking in behalf of Fisher, is scattering his amagnition when he charges Senator Vare with believing that the Republican voters can not be trusted to

Alter, it is true, was selected at a lastnoment conference of a group of politicians including the contractor leaders of Philadelphia, West Chester and Pittsburgh. But Fisher was selected in a way so similar that it is difficult for any one to see the difference. At a dinner attended by Mr. Grundy and a lot of other manufacturers and representatives of big business it was agreed that Fisher was to be the candidate. Fisher is the candidate of Grandy and Grundyism for whom the voters are to be

Alter is the candidate of the contractorpolitical bosses for whom the Republicans

permitted to east their ballots at the pri-

may vote on May 16. The real issue between these two men is that of contractor domination of the State Government. Mr. Folwell says that before Alter was agreed upon Alter came to Philadelphia and had a long interview with Benator Vare, after which the Senator agreed to support him. Those who know anything about the methods of politics will naturally infer that Alter gave to Vare also have satisfied Leslie, of Pittsburgh, and Eyre, of West Chester. All these men State Senators and are interested in contracts. They know that millions are to be spent on the highways in the next four years and that the money is to be spent under the direction of a Highway Commissioner appointed by the Governor.

We know in Philadelphia what contractor comination in politics means. The voters in the rural districts who are sensitive about the waste of public money on high-ways, part of the cost of which has to be met by local taxation, ought to understand what the nomination of Alter will mean to

Fisher is opposed to the control of the State Government by the contractors. If way Alter was got into the running concentrate on hostility to contractor machines they may be able to prevent the ople from thinking too much about

Grundvism. On the contractor issue both Pinchot and Fisher agree and are making the same kind f fight. But Pinchot has the advantage of being free from all entangling alliances with cosses of any kind.

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW

A DVOCATES of what is known as the merit system of appointment in the civil service frequently talk as though the merit system itself were of greater importance than the efficient transaction of pub-He business.

It is these people and the Democrats who have been trying to make a sensation out of the President's removal of twenty-eight officials from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

But no one who has ever had anything to to with public business is unaware of the fact that the merit system does not always ure the best qualified public servants. It is notorious that the civil service laws protect in their employment men who in a private business would be summarily discharged for slacking or for disloyalty to the interests of the employers.

It may be taken for granted that there are to be no wholesale raids by spotlsmen upon the governmental departments in Washington. Such a thing would not be tolerated by public sentiment. There may be an intention to clear out of the various bureaus a lot of active Democrats who are working in harmony with the purposes of the Administration. Such a house cleaning would offend the extreme civil service reformers, but it would be accepted with complacency by every practical business in in the country.

THE GENOA PROLOGUE

EXPECTATIONS that the Hughes-bomb shell method of opening an international conclave might be applied at Genoa have been promptly dispelled by Mr. Lloyd George in the mood of graceful and unenlightening compliment. The vein of afterdinner oratory is clearly discernible in the itish Prime Minister's brief remarks at opening of the conference.

As Genoa in a sense once discovered merica for Europe, so now that same histo town, surnamed "the superb," may over Europe to America. Such is the eltish statesman's hope, felicitously ex-

Very possibly he is husbanding his amn. Genoa is indeed bristling with senals, a condition emphasized in the tilt an disarmament between Chicherin and

legton are hardly legitimate. Before that entous meeting was called an accomodation of general principles had been

nched by all the participants.

Despite the cautionsly prepared agenda, such harmony of purpose is visible at son. Recognition of this fact does not commarily serve as condemnation of a bold parlment. It is precisely because crossting that representatives of thirtynations have been assembled. The baffling the problems the greater will

redit of solution, even in part.

Paris in 1919. At that time the appetite for the millennium was keen. Chagrin and disappointment were inevitable. Even had the work of the conferces surpassed in wisdom and statesmanship that which was actually accomplished, much distillusion-

nent would have prevailed. The Genoa sessions are opened in the zero hour. It is impossible for them to prove more destructive than the haphazard management of Europe has been. Every gain

It is not only charitable but just for Americans to view the meeting in this light. The Nation's concern with Genoa is closer than might be judged by our abstention from official participation.

Ambassador Child is more than a casual spectator. Such progress as he may report cannot fail to exert a deeply important bearing upon the foreign policy of the United States

OUR NAVY-SMASHING CONGRESS AND ITS SHAMEFUL VICTORIES

A Service That Has Been Undefeated for 150 Years Is Asked to Accept Humiliation and Dishonor at Home

TF AN enemy Power were to scatter and sink the American Navy the country would be swept by fear and rage and grief. Everywhere there would be an uproar of wild alarm. But the Farmers' Bloc, with the aid of those politicians in Washington who always fight for seats on the most imposing band-wagon in Congress, is deliberately sinking the navy now and the country seems to view the amazing performance without emotion of any sort.

For the first time in history the navy is being deliberately humiliated, cornered, beaten and unable to defend itself. Congress, by starving the service to its knees through the "economy" legislation already forced through the House Appropriations Committee under the whip of a revived Populism, would not only leave the country in very real peril; it would do far more than that. It would ask every officer and man in the service to calmly face the prospect of shame and martyrdom and death that opens naturally before a disabled and inferior

naval force called to action in an emergency. When, during the war, radical political agitators sought to weaken and disrupt the military forces of the United States they were called traitors and sent to the Federal penitentiaries. When politicians, acting in the midst of a world crisis, deliberately set about to wreck and ruin the naval forces of the country and leave the nation dependent for its safety on the forbearance of rival and aggressive Powers they are applauded at home and re-elected to office-perhaps.

Properly to man the fleets permitted to the 'inted States under the new sea power treaty the navy should have an enlisted personnel of about 110,000. Thus we should have a force no larger than that which Britain will maintain under the new agreements. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the naval experts who have been trying to make it understand that it is men, not ships, that count in a crisis, and that a halfmanned vessel is of little use either in peace

By degrees and solely for the sake of economy the navai budget has been cut in the Appropriations Committee to a point at which it can be made to provide only for 67,000 men. We are permitted under the terms of the arms limitation agreements to maintain a naval force greater by two-thirds than that of Japan. Yet the Japanese will enlist 66,000 carefully trained and seasoned men to handle their restricted fleets! In Japan and in England there is a frank and obvious determination to make my by paralleled efficiency for the reduction in fleet

In Washington-or, let us say, in the Middle West and South-an exactly opposite theory prevails. The inland popuation and its representatives are content to see our ships manned by skeleton crews of inexperienced men. About 80 per cent of British naval crews have been trained for eight years or more in actual service. Approximately 70 per cent of the men who serve in the American navy are serving first enlistments and can not be expected to be as efficient in the handling of a ship's guns and machinery as men of long and consistent

training naturally are, Counting the technical disadvantage in evitable with relatively "green" crews and adding to it the disadvantages of the ruthless starvation process favored by the House Appropriations Committee, it may be said that, if the economy plan is carried through, we, as a nation, must drift amid the complications and perils of a new-made world with a navy inferior not only to that of the British, but inferior to the Japanese navy as

The Middle West and the South have never been partial to the navy. They are safely removed from the sea. Sea power to the inland farmer is a myth and the navies of the world are costly decorations upon the organizations of Government.

"If you must have a navy," say the farmers through their Bloc, "have it and good luck to you; but make it small!" The Bloc and those members who want its help for their own purposes are taking orders. They have brought the dangerous and ingenuous theory of Populist reaction to Washington and there explied it as a moving principle of congressional policy. Incidentally they are forcing Congress to something very much like a deliberate betraval of the country and it may yet appear that they are pronouncing a sentence of death upon every officer and man whose duty it would be to fight, if a new war came, whether he had hope of victory or not.

The new Naval Appropriations Bill is a disgrace to Congress and to the country. The Navy Department itself and a minority of the Appropriations Committee are preparing to fight for a naval personnel of 86,000. Even this compromise estimate is dangerously low. It has been made and lowered in deference to the Farmers' Bloc. And it is added proof of the duty of the Administration to enlist the intelligent opinion of the country in a fight calculated

to bring that Bloc to its senses. During its long and magnificent life the navy fought Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Tripoli and the ships of the Confederates-and was never defeated or humiliated. Congress, in smashing the navy, can at least boast of a unique achievement.

REVIVING THE OCEAN SPEEDWAY TTILE possibility that the Atlantic may be restored to its former distinction as a steamship speedway is suggested by the performance of the Mauretania, which has just

traversed the distance between the Ambrose

Channel Lightship and the English Channel

off New York, in five days, ten hours and nine minutes. This is the fastest time re-corded by any trans-Atlantic vessel since

1914. Comparisons with the pre-war achievements of the Mauretania are difficult, since her record crossing of four days, ten hours and forty-one minutes in 1910 was made between Queenstown and New York, whereas her latest exploit is on the considerably longer run to Southampton and

Cherbourg. The revival of swift passages, which seems likely, is not merely a matter of sensational or dramatic interest. While it is true that the ocean-greyhound mania was once carried to costly excess, the necessity of shortening the time between America and Europe is not exclusively advantageous to breathless tourists and impatient captains of business.

A speeding up of the mail service to and from Europe, which degenerated seriously luring the war and after, is highly desir-

Meanwhile, moreover, considerable progress has been made elsewhere on the seven sens. The new Shipping Board vessels have been performing feats of celerity on the Pacific, while unprecedented records have been established by vessels of the same type operating between New York and Rio de

For the last eight years the international passenger fleet on the North Atlantic has een changeable in character and uncertain in performance. Elements of a welcome new stabilization are now visible. The Leviathan is no longer a dismal spectacle at her Hoboken pier. Her first voyage in two years has carried her to Newport News, where she is to be entirely reconditioned and converted into one of the most splendid liners affont.

Two large new American flag vessels, the Resolute and the Reliance, German built and originally sold to the Dutch, are soon to ply between New York and Hamburg. The "comebnek" of the Mauretania is per-

haps a hint of some lively competition.

If speed rivalry can be kept within reasonable bounds it is a healthy factor in commerce. The time-honored prestige of "Northern Ocean" demands that it should be served by the most modern and fleetest types of passenger ships.

BOOKBINDER'S CONVICTION

THERE would be fewer grotesque and conspicuous failures of the "dry" law if juries sitting in the various courts where violators are brought to trial were not permitted to react to their own personal preju lices rather than to the facts of the formal

Judge Thompson, when he refused yesterday to discharge the jury which has been trying Emmanuel Bookbinder in the Federal Court here and reminded the members. when they reported an inability to agree. that they were not trying the Volstead law. provided a good example for all other courts in which bootleg cases are heard and de-cided. It is becoming more apparent every day that jurors must be reminded that they cannot make laws of their own and that their duties begin and end with a fair judgment of the evidence under the laws made by Legislatures and by Congress.

Hookbinder, who, a little later, was declared guilty of violating the customs laws of the United States as well as the Volstead law, has been the center of a case that will he in a sense historic. If the evidence presented against him is to be relied upon, his transgressions were calculated and deliber ate. He did not want liquor for himself. for he boasts that he has never used it. He wanted it to sell. He appeared in this instance as a type of bootlegger who had every reason to expect protection. He is reputed to have powerful friends and customers higher up. His place is a rendezyous for politicians of a familiar type. He laughed-for a time-at the laws. and otherwise. He seemed assured that he would escape with a fine. Yet the penalty for one of the offenses of which he is now declared guilty is a jail term of approxi-

Had Judge Thompson been content to ce the routine and dignity of court processes impaired by the prejudices of jurors the jury might have disagreed, as other juries have been doing, and Bookbinder might have gone free.

THE INDIFFERENT MR. DIER THE testimony of Elmore D. Dier, head of

I the bankrupt firm of brokers which did business in Walnut street, contains much that should interest the creditors Mr. Dier, when examined before a ref-

eree in bankruptcy, could not explain what had become of \$2,000,000 in securities which the firm should have had in its possession. He referred the examining attorney to the books, and when he was asked if he were not the head of the firm he replied, "Yes, but I ain't responsible."

It was learned in the course of the examination that his wife has a motorcar worth \$15,000, that \$55,000 was paid for real state at Atlantic City and that while Colonel H. D. Hughes was a member of the firm pearl necklaces worth \$45,000 each were bought for the wives of Dier and Hughes and paid for by checks drawn on

Mr. Dier, out of whom no definite information about the assets of the company could be drawn, promised the creditors that he would get their money for them "if I have to work the rest of my natural life to make it." as though the offer to work for it was so generous that it should be welcomed with applause.

The business of this firm seems to have been carried on with no sense of responsibility to its clients. Mr. Dier's testimony proves this. Money came in and apparently it was used as if it belonged to the firm to do with it what it pleased. There will be considerable disappointment if something more serious and drastic does not happen to the men responsible for the failure than examination before a referee in bankruptcy.

Incidental to its cam paign for a half a mil-'Taint Tainted lion dollars for its organization the Salvation Army has declined the services of a New York banker active in his opposition to pro-hibition, the supposition being that his money is tainted. But what about the dimes dropped into the tambourines in saloons in pre-Volstend times? May it not be that even tainted money diverted to righteoususes becomes glorified?

Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, New Old Stuff couch of the Princetor crews and professor of English literature in the university, believes in daily alternation between physical training and intellectual pursuits. Strange, isn' it, bow plain everyday common sense occasionally takes on the appearance of oddity It might almost appear that we had been away from it so long, consorting with jazz, that we have forgotten its features.

Without posing as a prophet or the a prophet, asseverated the Type Hound he dumped a galley of radio news into the hell box. I venture to say that some day in the near future airplanes will be equippe with detectors giving the location of all airships within a radius of several miles.

The thermometer registered 83 on Sun day; and yet, so markedly are we slaves custom, the fact that a man appeared as Brighton Beach wearing a straw but won first-page display in the New York news-

SHORT CUTS

Gee, Genoa! Giddap!

Snyder wasn't even scratched. He just

The fate of machine candidates may be

When Pinchot meets Flinn idealism is due to be hitched up with practical politics.

From the standpoint of a political gang safe man is one who knows the combins-People susceptible to colds find it less of a bardship these days to meet Nature's

The parks begin to prove there is no imminent danger of race suicide in Phila-

Joy at the coming of spring is modified by the fear that Jack Frost may be lurking ground the corner.

Episcopal convention in Portland, Ore., blue-penciled the ten commandments. Belated second to sinners the world over.

New York musician committed suicide rather than play jazz. One may imagine him declaiming, "Rather death than dishoner."

Conan Doyle says Sherlock Holmes has now no place in his mind. The needle, Watson! Spiritualism has proved to Moriarty.

Any settlement of the currency system at the Genoa conference is bound to have a tremendous effect on the printing business in Europe. Boom times and bad times are blisters

and punctures on the one wheel.

later business will learn how to take better When by aid of radio activity we are able to operate machinery at long distance the coal problem will be less and the man

From Atlantic City comes the news that girls' stockings this summer will bear their names so that all may see. Why not paint em on their checks?

Pennsylvania train delayed by a mouse getting entangled in a woman's shoestrings. Many a train has been lost by a poor fish similarly entangled.

News item setting forth that nothing is of importance: Realistic stockings (real-istic because they look like bare legs) are in big demand in Paris.

"Insurgents Spill Belfast Liquors." Probably figured out that one good spill de-served another. They've been spilling the beans for some time past.

It must be admitted that women's clothes, scanty though they are, provide lots of material for sermons, orations, poems, pictures, editorials and paragraphs. It is the varying cost of producing coal that complicates the miners' wage prob-lem and gives a certain amount of reason-ableness to pleas for nationalization.

Great Barrington, Mass., man went without sleep for forty years. Less re-markable is the numerous clan that hasn't been really awake during that period.

Married at sixteen fourteen years ago, a Palisade, N. J., woman is the mother of eleven children, nine of them living. Won-der how that woman puts in her time?

Accumulators of filthy lucre may console themselves with the fact that a thousand-dollar bill probably carries fewer germs than the more frequently handled one dollar. The flapper ghost of Millerton, N. Y.,

has adopted a spook cat with feet like a duck. Really, this young journalist begins

to interest us. Such a whimsical imagina-There is little likelihood that the Genea conference will interfere with the machinery of the League of Nations; for what Genoa

lecrees the League will have to carry into

Washington prophets may be right in declaring that a third party will not put in an appearance this fall; but the reason will probably be the lack of a leader rather than any lack of sentiment.

A Regina, Sask., cow recently gave birth to five calves. This is easily ex-plained. She thought she was a cat. But what a story it would have made if she had

"The war has set the world back half a century," says Dr. Robert Simpson Woodward. But there is here no cause for lespair. Progress is ever made two steps orward, then one back.

Berlin," has been returned to the sender in Karlsruhe because it was insufficiently addressed. Red tape has not yet discovered

Episcopal churches in Canada will use a new prayer book at Easter, but the mar-riage service in it remains unchanged. The woman will still promise to obey. And, as ever, neglect to keep her word.

Quaint and curious story comes from a Quaint and curious story comes from a New York Traffic Court. A New Jersey reporter is alleged to have peeled \$25 from "a huge roll of bills" in order to pay his fine. Probably a whole day's pay. Twas ever thus. Just about the time

a man begins to exult over the coming of spring the carpets have to be beaten. And grows enthusiastic over the arrival of summer the lawn needs trimming.

"Something New for the Flapper" is the title of an article on fur in a weekly report of the Department of Commerce. "Flapper" thus receives official sanction and may later appear in the dictionary with its Princeton zoologists say man hasn't im-

roved much physically or mentally since the ce age thirty thousand years ago and there won't be much change until ice grips the world again. Probably speaking (with authority) of the pessimists. That York, Pa., Plymouth Rock hem which lays an egg daily on a kitchen table

might really become good with a little training. It might, for instance, drop the egg nto water on the kitchen stove or crack it on the edge of a frying pan. Girl employes in the State House, Trenton, N. J., have been ordered to leave Trenton, N. J., have been ordered to leave their make-up at home. Seems reasonable. Of course, the girls have a right to use rouge and lipstick if they want to, but why should a State House be turned into a

beauty parlor? Gabriele d'Annunzio in jocular mood fat beasts, poetry, wine, speeches, woven linen, political advice, hay, novels, scents, regetables and Latin motioes. To which might well be added "and, as ever, an un-

While rejoicing in the summer weather the Emphatic Idealist professes to see something significant in the fact that the weather man has his office close to the seizure room of the Department of Internal Revenue. Do you suppose, he inquires, that the weather man has been mixing his mercurs with heach?



THRIFT

I KIN USE IT

PITCHFORK

BY HECK!

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HOWARD L. KRATZ On the Value of Window Display

TERY few persons who gaze at the elaborate display of the greatest stores have any idea of the amount of time, study and labor which enters into the preparation of such decorations, says Howard L. Kratz, head decorator of one of the largest commercial institutions of the city.

"This is an age of decoration," said Mr. Kratz, "and in the last twenty-five years or so the art, or science, whichever you prefer to call it, has completely evolutionized. In that time it has made tremendous strides in the development of artistic treatment by those who prepare the decorations, great if silent effect in the education of the public along the same lines.

"The day when a few articles of merchandise can be put into a window merely on the chance that some one who wants to buy those particular objects and will see them and enter the store to buy them has gone, never to return. The decorator today must know every essential detail of the sub-ject which he is treating, and sometimes an immense amount of study is demanded before it can be treated either effectively or intelligently.

Four Periods in Decorating

"There have been four distinct periods in the history of window decoration. These come within a time limit of not much more than a quarter of a century. The first of these might be known as the 'cheesecloth period, in which color was the main thing sought. It is called that because the color background was nearly always constructed of cheesecloth. The objects to be displayed placed in front of this background, and as the work was then in the early stages of its development, there was not always very much thought given as to the most effective manner of display.

"This was immediately followed by the 'staff-and-plaster' period, which was the time of ornate decoration. Rooms were constructed in the windows by means of plas-ter, and the ornateness of the decoration was in time carried to excess and the scheme fell of its own weight. Then came the third or 'electrical' period, when nearly all the effects were obtained by means of electric lighting. This was very effective for a time, but the work of the decorators had been constantly growing better, and there was a distinct tendency toward finer work and a much more detailed knowledge subjects to be treated. This involved research and consequently a less frequent changing of the displays and led the way directly to the present period, which we term the 'classical.

"This feature about which I have just spoken, the demand for greater knowledge subjects chosen and the insistence upon absolute accuracy are the outstanding haracteristics of the present-day work of window display. In our own store the com-bined length of the 'bulks,' as we call the spaces to be decorated, is more than a mile, and as the display is changed once n week in every one of them, it is easily seen that great amount of thought and labor is in-

Grew With Big Stores

"The window-display art grew with the development of the department store. What its value to the store is esteemed to be may readily be seen from the amount of valuable floor space which each of the great stores gives up to its window displays, espe-cially when it is considered that this space the first or most valuable floor. great stores also make some sacrifice of light and air, as well as valuable merchandising space, in order that the display factor may have ample room. Of course, a reasonable amount of room is demanded for effective display as well as a certain number of winlows, and for these reasons the larger stores are in a better position to do this work well than the smaller ones.

"We are constantly working in the future in the matter of window display and deco-ration. We have our own research labpratory, where we make studies, properties, settings, etc., and in our case, at least, none of the goods selected for window display roes back into stock when the subject or the letail of the decoration is changed. As to working in the future, I may say that we have already under consideration certain plans for 1926.

"The matter of this decoration, as I have

said, has had a pronounced and beneficial effect upon public taste. Every detail of decoration is absolutely nuthentic, and if we have the slightest doubt about it we consult a recognized authority before the decoration is exhibited to the public. It is by the constant looking at things which are correct and placed in a proper order of se-quence or in the right juxtaposition that that portion of the buying public which does not already know is unconsciously informed.

The reflex is found by the better things that
they demand in purchasing, both as to quality and most of all as to tuste.

The Aim of Display

"It is the ambition of the real decorator today to make his display spaces, or 'bulks,' actual museums or art galleries, both pleasing and instructive to all who look at them. The public responds to this in a manner not generally known, and it is not an unusual sight to see some person, who evidently has a pretty thorough knowledge of the subject selected for display, study the detail of a window with apart of the fact that we window with great care. The fact that we know that our work is often scrutinized by experts in various lines makes it the more imperative for us that it be free from errors. In addition to this, original plans for display are constantly demanded.

"We never indulge in 'tryouts' or experiments-that is, in the display which the public sees; all this is done in the laboratory and when it is completed it is as nearly perfect as we can make it.

"The aim of the display or decoration is of course, to awaken in the minds of the persons who see it the desire for possession. and the underlying principles of a display are, first, to attract attention; second, arouse interest in the objects displayed; third, create the desire for possession, and, fourth, to inspire the resolution to purchase.

The Art Week Display "With relation to the display during Art Week, in the windows of some of the Chest-nut street stores, I should say that in order to gain the best effect the whole should be treated as an art or a picture display. Merely to put a picture into a win-dow, surrounded, as it might very readily be, by material entirely extraneous to pictures. would be ineffective and in a good many cases would simply result in the picture being 'lost' amid the other material.

"By this I do not mean necessarily that the whole display space should be filled with pictures; this, unless done with the utmost skill, would be as ineffective as the other way, but if the space is to be given it should be used in the best manner possible; that is, surround the picture with congruous ma-"Decoration is nothing more or less than

material added to some other material for purposes of beauty. It should follow the thing which it is intended to augment and give emphasis where emphasis is required. Decoration exists for the thing which it decorates and not for its own sake, and it should never interfere with use or with practicability. "The decorator is in reality a species of super-salesman, for his work reaches far more persons than any salesman can hope to do and he must salesman can hope

to do, and he must set forth everything with of artistry and authentically correct, so that the displays are silent salesmen, reso that the displays are silent salesmen, reflecting the character of the goods and the character of the store. These eyes of the store always should be bright with fresh store always should be bright with fresh store and merchandise and herald the newest and

Pride and Prejudice From the London Dally Express

From the London Daily Express

Eight starving people have been picked up in the streets of London during the last few days and taken to hospitals. It is a biting commentary on the age, London is the richest city in the world; the machinery for relieving distress in this country is vast, expensive and complicated. try is vast, expensive and complicated, the outcome of generations of concentrated thought, acres of statistics, tons of Blue Books. Yet in definice—so it seems— Books. Yet in denance—so it seems—of all this, a certain human pride prefers starvation. No doubt this weakness, in the ideal state of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, would be treated as a monstrous and childish folly and punished accordingly. But the cold fact remains that our polished machinery lacks just that note of human sympathy in its administration for which our weak nature craves, and until it acquires that note respectability and pride will continue to starve by choice, probably wicked and wrong, bu 22.2

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Who was the Artful Dodger?
Of what country is Wellington the capital?
What is the meaning of the expression "to go to Cancesa"?
What is a merle?
Who was Thomas a'Kempis?
Who was Kamehameha the Great?
By what two nations was the treaty of Guadalupe Hildaigo signed?
What is a socie?
What is a quinquagenarian?
Who is the patron saint of Scotland?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Two and a quarter inches make a nail in cloth measure.
 Afghanistan and Beluchistan lie between Persia and India.
 Chalcedony is a precious stone of the quartz kind with many varieties, as

agate, cornelian, chrysoprase.

4. Sir John French was commander-inchief of the British forces in the retreat to the Marne in 1914.

5. Ad valorem tariff is one levied in proportion to the estimated value of the goods.

portion to the estimated value of the goods.

6. Cicero, the Roman writer and orator, was the author of a famous treatise on old age, "De Senectute."

7. The title of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" means "Rustic Chivairy."

8. St. Francis of Assigi lived in the latter part of the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century. His dates are 1182-1226.

9. Delaware and Pennsylvania are States first settled by Swedes.

10. Daedal means skillful, inventive, mazy, manifold, complex, mysterious. The name is derived from Daedalus, of Greek legend, the designer of the famous labyrinth.

1822—The massacre of about 40,000 peaceful inhabitants of Chios followed the capture of the island by the Turks.

1830—Shadrach Bond, first State Governor of Illinois, died at Kaskaskia. Born in Frederick County, Md., in 1773. 1856—Locomotives first crossed the great bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island. 1861-General Beauregard demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. 1921-The German ex-Empress, Augusta

Today's Birthdays Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State in

Victoria, died in exile at Doorn.

President Harding's Cabinet, born at Glens Falls, N. Y., sixty years ago. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War in President Harding's Cabinet, born at Lancaster, N. H., sixty-two years ago.

James B. Forgan, dean of bankers in Chieago, born at St. Andrews, Scotland, seventy years ago.

The Disciple

ONE hartered half his hard-earned store of bread For hyacinths, on which his spirit fed; Astonished, all who marked him paused apace, And thus they talked around the market

"Unthrifty fool!" quoth one of ripened "With two full loaves the future bath so fears. Men die of hunger since the world began. But when did flowers feed a famished man?"

'Aha!" laughed he who gave the buds in trade, "The gainer I. for bread to eat was made by the gods, I have both bread and bloom, I eat my bread and breathe his flowers'

"The youth is mad!" a third exclaimed in wrath; "The flowers must die, and what's their aftermath? Should beauty call, some pictured blossom

perfume!

That fadeless hues may feed the hungry 'Nay, friend," another cried, "thy creed is wrong! Summon a starving child from out the throng.
Give him the loaf—the memory of his smile

The youth, howbeit, forgot both mirth and When Phyllis passed, as levely as the morn, And, with no further thought for bloom of brend,

Will prove a charm all dolor to beguile!"

Cave her the flowers, and worshiped her

-Mary Coles Carrington, in the Villages